NEW-YORK BAILY TRIBUNE, PARISH, ADDING 23.

of man for self-government. These were the principles that urried us through the Sevalution, and upon which Washington, Jefferson, and a long list of patriotic worthles, established greent upparallers form of government."

-Centrast this utterance of the Southern patriot with the preclamation of the pretended Democrate of this State, such as Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and their allies, that they are for the "nonihilation of the Republican "party" first, and the settlement of the rebellion by concessions and apologies to the armed and definat rebels afterward !

The Herald complains that Mr. Chase, when here last week, did not visit the newspapers. " He utterly neglected," says our venerable cotemporary, "to call around him the leading " representatives of the press."

The Hereld is ill-mormed. Mr. Chase did not neglect the lead ug journals of the city. We believe he visited both The Evening Post and THE TRIBUNE. He could not be expected to pay his respects to all the more obscure publica-

Gen. Sooit was compelled to risk the bettle of Monas-rangingt his judgment and his wisher- [Albany Atlas and Argus. Is it not time that this calumny was stopped? Gen. Scott ordered that battle in his own time, and in perfect confidence that it would be won: and nothing but the failure of Gen. Patterson to obey orders and do his duty caused it to be lest. The slanderers of Gen. Scott ought to invent some new falsewood.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Mutineers of the N. Y. Regiments

THE RETREAT OF THE REBUILS

INFORMATION FROM THEIR CAMP.

THE MARYLAND SHORE EXAMINED.

Seizure of Letters and a Vessel.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE N. Y. 79TH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861. THE MUTINY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The principal influence in the mutiny of the 21st was a lengthy opinion written by an ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, to the effect that the men were entitled to a discharge at the expiration of three months, sent to his son, who had enlisted into the regiment as a private and wanted to get out, and industriously shown by him among the men.

This opinion produced the most mischievous results. The discontent rose to insubordination and finally to open mutiny on the 20th. Fortytwo men stacked arms in front of the tents. The leaders were, in the order of guiltiness: James F. Taylor, Elisha R. Ames, and James Falls, all of Company K. They are now in irons on the Powhatau. The five prize-fighters of Company H deserted in time to save themselves from arrest, and are now among the misguided men confined at the Navy-Yard.

Seventeen more of the Regiment were placed in confinement to-day in their own guard house, as follows: Wasson, Lickle, Prescott, Brown, Baily, Van Meier, Tom Parr, Wheeler, Venn, Lanigan and McKay, of Company C; McMahon, Muirhead, Novarre, Beard, Hewes and Jones of

THE MUTINEERS OF THE N. Y. THIRTEENTH. The nutineers of the 13th New-York are on board the Powhatan at the Navy-Yard, as fol-

Company D.—S. J. Marks, Corporal M. McMaller.
Company E.—Richard Ambrose, W. D. Cook, Richard Carmell, James Harvey, Henry Toucey.
Company H.—Robert Cosgrove, William Coagrove,
Lyman May, Columbus Page, Don Megage, John Varder, Lewis Varder, H. Hanson, John Smith, Jacob
Scherer, Wm. Ziegler, Wm. McCrea, Frank Fraser.
Company F.—Robert Donaldson, Augustus Griffin,
John North, Warren Poes, Seneca Ralf, F. Raymond,
Wm. William, Corporal J. Van Ettia.
Company I.—T. Za kery.
Company K.—C. Morgan.
THE REBULS RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

THE REBELS' RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The cause of the retrograde movement by the Rebels to a point one mile beyond Fairfax, is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops landed from our increased fleet on the Potomac, Others that Bull Run is so swollen by rains as to lead to the fear that they might be cut off from their supplies. Since Gen. McClellan's arrival they have tried to discover the movements of the National army. Tost the retreat is not a part of the plan of advance at other points, is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force pear the river above or below.

The report that a body had crossed Harper's Ferry is false. Mr. Russell of The London Times reports no soldiers at the Ferry last night at either side. The fords below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless, because of the steepness of the bank, several hundred feet high.

THE REBEL FORCES. Deserters' stories about the Rebels' force being

\$50,000 is discredited now. DESTITUTION IN THE REBEL ARMY. Rebel letters recently intercepted show great destitution, particularly in articles of quinine, tea, coffee, sugar, indigo, and salt. Several hundred sacks of the latter were seized to-day. The letters also complain that their intercourse has been cut off literally, saying that the "Yankees are too d-d sharp for them."

THEIR SICKNESS. We have confirmation of Southern papers' accounts of prevalence of small pox and measles in Rebel camps.

EXAMINATION OF THE MARYLAND SHORE. An expedition sent by the Secretary of the Navy examined the whole Potomac shore, on the Maryland side, yesterday, and penetrated every creek and inlet. The post-offices were examined, letters seized, and a vessel, in which traitorous intercourse with the rebels at Acquia Creek was kept up, taken and brought away.

JEN. HUNTER. Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. He will to-morrow take command of the Illinois troops,

GEN. HEINTZLEMAN.

Gen. Heintzleman has suffered a relapse. The public will be concerned to hear that the wound on his arm threatens inflammation.

ANOTHER REVIEW. Gen. McClellan reviewed the brigaded troops across the Potomac to-day. The distant sound of cannon, which was heard here with some anxiety, both forenoon and afternoon, along the advanced line across the Potomac, was occaeioned by the salutes to the Major-General

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF. Richard B. Irwin, late of the War Department, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

Senator Wilson has accepted the position of Aide tendered by the Major-General.

THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

Licut.-Col. Rupley has been promoted to Brigadier-General of the Ordnauce Corps, Major Symington to be one of its two Colonels, and the four Majors of the corps to be its Lieutenant-Colonels, except Major John F. Lee, who prefers to remain Major and Judge-Advocate-

GER, HOOKER'S STAFF. Capt, Joseph Dickinson has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, to be attached to Gen. Hooker's staff.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

Col. Baker's California Regiment was reviewed to-day by the President and Goo. Scott. It won praises from all.

REBEL SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A stage was stopped on its way to Leonardown, Md., and taken to the Provost Marshal's. Quinine, letters to Virginians, and other contrabaud goods were found. The driver and two passengers were retained in custody, but the stage was allowed to proceed, accompanied by a

THE FEMALE EXPRESS.

The female express South has discontinued its regular trips, and not a few of its most useful employees have been caught in the act. Communication with Virginia is now attended with difficulties.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The oath of allegiance has been administered at the Coast Survey Office.

THE SEIZURE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Washington was amazed and wretched at the seizure of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, Herald, and Times, to-day at Philadelphia. It was not intended, but speidental to the seizure of The News. Report from the Rebel Detective Committee. The several papers were bundled together, and to get out the Rebel sheet it was necessary to take the whole. REPORT OF THE REBEL DETECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Congressman Potter's Committee reported today to the Secretary of War the names of 12 disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the Secretary of the Treasury, the names of 51 disloyal beyond doubt, and 10 suspected: to the Secretary of the Interior, 20 disloyal and 7 suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other Secretaries this week.

A PASS REFUSED TO MR. RUSSELL. William H. Russell, correspondent of The London Times, applied yesterday to Provest-Marshal Porter for a pass to cross the Potomae, and was flatly refused.

MR. SICKLES'S COMMISSION. D. E. Stekles is authorized to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry. A SYSTEM OF PASSES.

It is said Government is maturing a plan for a system of passes from the North to Washington, to prevent all ingress except on important

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH. A number of the 79th mutineers were brought up before the Court-Martial to-day, but at the instance of Secretary Cameron their cases were adjourned till Sept. 20. Till then the guilty willbe kept in close custody. Lieut.-Col. Efficit, who has a furlough for ninety days to recruit the regiment, was summoned as a witness for the defense. He will probably resign, with a view of raising another regiment, himself to

DEPARTURE OF GEN. ANDERSON. Gen. Anderson started to-night for Kentucky. To the Associated Press.

WARRINGTON, Ti Breday, Aug. 22, 1861. PERFECT SECURITY AT WASHINGTON.

A feeling of perfect security pervades our entire com munity, both in the social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are paule struck, and that men, women and children are fleeing from the city, are positively untrue. Some appreheusion exist-ed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by the measures of the Administration to guard against all possible contingencies. The feints of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men whose opinions are entitled to great respect say, that even with the ordinary dependence or raw troops, they would desire nothing better than for Gen. Johns on or Gen. Beauregard to attempt that part of the Confederate programme which contemplates an advance toward Washington. It is reasonably suspected that this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the Rebel troops, whose numbers, t is positively known, are fast thinning by small-pox, meastes; pacamonia and other diseases.

THE RUMOR OF GEN. JOHNSTON CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

Many absurd stories are from time to time propagated

by persons active in causing discensions a troops, and among the latest is that Gen. Johnston has crossed the Potomac, together with other important movements, but special inquiry at the proper source to day warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain no such information has reached the headquarters of

Senator Wilson several days ago was pressingly tendered, by Major-Gen. McClellan, a position on his staff, since which time he has had the subject under consideration. To-day he has, by the advice of Secretary Cameron, accepted of the appointment, from the advantages of which it is considered he will be able to render more efficient service as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Wilson leaves Washington to-morrow to aid in the organization of a regiment in Massachusetts, with a flying battery of artillery attached, he having already ained authority for that purpose.

THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.

EXCITEMENT IN EALTIMORE.

BAUTRORS, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1981.

The 23 prisoners taken at Carrick's Ford, and who arrived here yesterday, were, this afternoon, sent to Fortress Monroe; from thence, it is understood, they will be sent home under a flag of truce. They were lodged at the Gilmore House, and most kindly treated. On their way to the boat, quite a crowd followed, some cheering and occasional shouting for Jeff. Davis. A few arrests were made, but there was no disturbance

SEIZURE OF STEAMBOATS BY THE REBELS. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Private dispatches received here say that the Teunessecans seized at Paducah, Ky., to day the Evausville and Paducah mail beat and took her with her easgo up the Tonnesice River.

NEW-YORK TO THE RESCUE.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

A CALL FOR MEN AND MEANS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861. Proclamation of Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the

Let New-York Maintain Her Proud Position.

State of New-York. A conspiracy, not the work of a day, but the result of years of false, wicked, and traitorous machinations, has for several months disturbed the peace of the State of New-York, and of the Federal Union. Its movements have been marked by violence and fraud. Wherever it has manifested itself it has dieregarded the rights of citizens, coerced them into the ranks of its armics, and exercised an absolute control over person and property in atter defiance of the Constitution and laws of the land. Ambitious and designing men, disappointed in their personal aims, have been enabled chiefly by misrepresenting the feelings of one portion of the country toward the other, to usurp and exercise a power which has become not only tyrannical and oppressive in several States, whose Constitutional Governments it has temporarily suspended, but dangerous to the entire Union; the pretenses originally held forth as a justification for sets of lawlessness and treason have been laid aside; the intention of the leaders of this wicked rebellion to destroy the Union comented by the blood of our forefathers is now fully manifest, and elated by an accidental success, they andaciously thresten the national capital. As Chief Magistrate of the State, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of an earnest and zealous cooperation with the authorities of the State and General Governments. of a cheerful contribution of their means to support the public, and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union convinced that the tranquillity of the country, so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and rigorous au pression of rebellion and treason wherever they may appear. The Representatives of the people of the United States, lately convened in Congress at the call of a constitutionally elected President, in view of the perils which surround the Union, have, by legislative enactments, provided for liberal supplies of men and meuns for the enforcement of the laws and bave thus invited a hearty and zealous response on the part of several States. New-York has never wavered in her devotion to the Union. She prizes it on account of the many blessings which all parts of the country alike have received from it, on account of the memory of her parriot sons by whose blood it was purchased, and for the inestimable benefit it confers upon be present and secures to future generations. Mer nob e response to the call of the President in April last was such as preserved to her the proud title she has so long borne in the family of States. Another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the Govenment, appreciating the dangers now menacing it appeals for aid. The whole country, the civilized world, now looks to the State of New-York. Let the response he worthy of her history. Let her answer go ack in fall ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of the interests involved, temporarily relinquish their pursuits, and prepare to meet the crisis. In witness whereof, I have beteunto affixed the privy seal of this State, at the City of Albany, this 2nd day of August, in the year of our Lord one

thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. EDWIN D. MORGAN. By the Governor,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary. SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

FIFTY REBELS KILLED, AND PRISONERS TAKEN. CINCINSATI, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1661.

A skirmish took place at Hawks Nest, in Kanawhi Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley, on the 20th inst. The robels, who were 4,600 strong, advanced to where the 11th Obio had erected a barricade, and were driven back with a loss of 53 killed and a considerable umber wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss amounted to none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments. Another report by the steamer from Kanawha to-

night says O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner, but

TREASON CRUSHED OUT IN PHILADEL-

CIRCULATION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS SUPPRESSED-THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER OF-

FICE TAKEN POSSESSION OF. PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861. On the arrival of the train from New-York this morn-

ing. United States Marshal Milward, assisted by his Seers, examined all the bundles of papers brought by the train and seized every copy of The N. Y. Daily News. Its sale is totally suppressed. The Marshal also seized all the bundles of The Daily

News at the express offices in this city for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Lou-isville and nearly five hundred for Bultimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis. The first bundle opened, which was directed to A.

Gunter, Louisville, Kentneky, contained twenty-two and a half bundles of fifty each. Then came several large bundles of New-York papers not contraband. Most of the parcels were directed to H. Taylor, Baltimore, but small bundles inclosed were for parties fur-

In one bundle directed to J. Shillington, Washington, there were twenty copies of The News. G. Siggers, Alexandria, Va., got four. N. C. Brooks, Ellicott's Mills; J. M. Robinson, Annapolis; W. D. Sheppard, Washington: M. Carrol, Camden Depot, and G. . French, Alexandria, each had small parcels directed

Finally came eight bundles directed to H. Taylor of Baltimore, which, with the smaller parcels made up the number on the lesser invoice, 188. These, with the first lot made over 1,600.

United States Marshel Milward took possession this afternoon of the office of The Christian Observer, in consequence of a late virulent article on the "unboly

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISTILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 29, 1961. The trestle work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Sonora was washed away last night. The esengers and mails were detained five hours. It will repaired to-merrow.

Another trestle bridge on the Lebanon Branch, two miles from Lebanon, was washed away.

A special dispatch to The Courser, dated Padacah, says the gun-boat Conestogs came here this morning with two hundred and fifty men, captured the steamer W. H. Terry, and took her to Cairo yesterday, and that 1,000 Lincoln troops came to Blandville, Ky., captured two estizens of that place, and took them to Cairo as prisoners.

The Courier also says that the excitement yester

day in Lexington was very great on the arrival of guns sent from the Federal Government, which was ncreased by the turning out of the Home and the State Guards and the arrival of cavalry.

The Courier says difficulty would have been inaucurated but for the persuasion of John C. Breckinridge, who addressed the crowd, arging no violence, but to permit the troops to convey the guns to their destination.

The Courier says that the excitement was so great along the road that further shipments will not be attempted at present

FURTHER ABOUT THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

BEN M'CULLOCH AGAIN REPORTED UNHURT AFTER THE BATTLE. St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861. The Committees of Safety appointed by Gen. Pape in Calloway, Lincoln, and Pike Counties report satisfactory accounts of affairs in their counties. Many

their presence, are becoming quiet and settled. Sr. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1961. Two members of the 1st Kansas Regiment arrived bere from Springfield to-day, having been released by Gen. Price of the Confederate army. They report that on the Thursday following the retreat from Springfield, Ben McCulloch started in pursuit of Gen. sigal with 8,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artiflery, but after one day's march, learning that Gen. Sigel had been reënforced, gave up pur-uit and marched toward Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died since our forces left Spring-

lawless characters have been driven out of that region,

and the counties north of the river, being deprived of

Col. Coffey, who was a prisoner in the Federal camp, and who was released on parole by Gen. Lyon a short time since, was wounded on the Rebel side, and has since lost a leg.

Official reports foot up the Federal loss at the battle at Wisson's Creek as follows: Kuled 223, wounded 721, missing 291.

A large number of the missing men were taken prisoners by the Rebels, and have since been released. John A. Brownlee was released from custody to-day, pon condition that he resign his position as President f the Board of Police Commissioners, and leave the ity and remain in some Free State, not to return here without the consent of the military authorities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1961. Information of the organization of large forces of Secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson County this week, and as many more from Lafayette County, all en route for the Secession headquartors.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

IRONTON, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861. The correspondent of The St. Louis Democrat learn that Gen. Prentiss has been assigned to the command of a Division, embracing the several points in this vicinity, viz: Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Bird's

Gen. Grant, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish

Col. Rose's regiment started for Fredericktown, in

Madison County, to-day.

The enemy is reported to be on St. Francis River to-day, having left Cedar Creek. They have received recuforcements from Gen. Hardee, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Col. Hecker, who is at Marble Creek.

Gen. Hardee's command still remains at Greenville. A Rebel camp of 1,000 strong is reported near Lesterville, on Black Creek, about fifteen miles south-west of here, with forces also at Centreville, Marble Creek and Fredericktown. SPRINGPIELD, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The following proclamation has been issued:

To the People of Missert:
Having been called by the Governor of your State to a sist in driving the Federal forces out of the State, and restoring the people to their just rights. I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon Northern foes and to drive them back. I give upon Northern foes and to drive them tack. I give
the copressed of your Saste an opportunity of again
standing up as freemen and untering their true secutments. You have been overrun and trampled upon by
the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful
State has been nearly subjugated, but those sons of
Misouri who have continued in arms together with
my force came back upon the enemy, and we have
gained over them a great and signal victory. Their
General-in-Chief is slain, and many other of their genernl officers wounded; their army is in full flight, and
now if the true men of Missouri will rice up and rally
around their standard, the State will be redeemed.

I do not come among you to make war upon any of

I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether for Union or otherwise. The Union people will all be protected in their rights and property. It is currently recommended to them to return to their homes. Prisoners of the Union party, which have been arrested by the army, will be re-leased and allowed to return to their friends. Miscouri must be allowed to cloose her own destiny. No cathe binding your consciences will be mining

istered.

I have driven the enemy from among you. The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. There is no time to procrestinate. She must take her

position, be it North or South, BEN McCULLOCH, Commanding. The following general order has also been promul-

HEADQUARTHES OF WESTERN ARMY, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Ang 12, 1001.

The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the Army under his command the signal victory it has just gained. Soldiers of Louisiana, of Arkarsas, of Missouri, and of Texas, nobly have you sustained yourselves. Shoulder to choulder, you have met the enemy and driven him before you. Your first battle has been glorious, and your General is proud of

The opposing force, composed mostly of the old reg-The opposing force, composed mostly of the old reg-ular array of the North, have thrown themselves upon you, confident of victory, but by great gallantry and de ermined courage, you have routed it with great claughter. Several pieces of articlery and many prisners are now in your bands. The Commander in-Chi-f of the enemy is alsin, and

many of the general officers wounded.

The flag of the Confederacy now floats near Spring-leid, the stronghold of the eventy.

The triends of our cause who have been imprisoned

there, are released. Welle announcing

there, are released.

Wille announcing to the army the great victory, the General hopes that the burgels you have gained will not be tarnished by a single outrage. The private property of citizens of either party must be respected. Soldiers who fought as you did day before yesterday cannot rob or plunder. By order of Bay McCulloca.

Jak Mclavers, Capt. C. S. A. and Adjutant General.

ARREST OF A FEMALE SPY.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1801.
Yesterday, through the exertions of Major Lamon, ommanding the gnard here, Miss Mudee, formerly of Delaware, but more recently of Philadelphia, and of late a correspondent of the Southern press, was arrested in the act of leaving for Washington by the steamboat. She is a highly-educated lady, and the authoress of several works published while she resided in Philadelphia, among which was a "Logend of the Waldenses;" also, "A Visit to Melrose." Miss Mudee has resided here for the past month, where her movements have been closely watched. She boldly avowed her Societion proclivities an I made no secret of her correspondence with the leaders of the Rebel army.

Augustus Schaffer of Gloucester, N. J., belonging to Captain Towns's Philadelphia company of Kentucky cavalry, was severely wounded in the head yesterday, while out with a scouting party toward Fairfax Court-

After a hearing she was sent to Washington.

This has been an eventful day with the military men in the Department of Alexandria, caused by a review of the division by Gen. McClellan and his staff. The enstomary salute was fired, and the new General expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the troops.

The new order in relation to passes between here and Washington is now rigidly enforced, much to the inconvenience of those who are unable to prove their loyalty. A large number of Alexandrians were unable to return home to-night, as Provost Marshal Porter of Washington requires all receiving passes to be personally vonched for as Union men.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER. Carno, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The gumboat Lexington, Capt. Stemble, commanding, captured the steamer W. B. Terry at Paducah this morning. The Terry was used for conveying contraband goods to the Rebels up the Tennessee River. She had on board thirty minie rifles and one field piece. A Rebel flag was also found on her. She was brought to Caire. Col. Dougherty and Lieut, Col. Ransom, wounded in

the fight at Charleston, are rapidly recovering. No news from below to-day.

The Lexington returned to Ped male to night. New-York firms, were found secreted upon the persons. MORE SECESSION PAPERS IN DANGER.

Allestrows, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1961.
The Sheriff has called out a posse to protect the offices of The Democrat and Republikaner, their proprietors anticipating an attack. There is much excitement. All classes entertain a strong feeling of resentment against the papers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The Inquirer of this city has a pretended Washing.

ton dispatch describing a flank movement of the col umps of Gen. Banks from Harper's Ferry and Sandy

Hook, and the occupation of the Ferry by the Rebels

and the passage of the Potomac by Gen. Johnston's

Private information from Gen. Banks's column says

From information believed to be reliable, there is

good warrant for saying that the report of Gen. Johns-

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

PRILADREPHIA, Thursday Aug. 22, 1861.
Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly, and Wm. M.

Pegram, arrested at Harrisburg, arrived in this city

this evening, and were taken in costody by the Mar-

shal for examination to-morrow. A number of letters,

and about \$100,000 in drafts dated Richmond, upon

ton crossing the Potomac is false.

he had advanced to Winchester and taken possession

notwithstanding the opposition of 4 000 Rebels.

Barrisons, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1981.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTHERS MONROR, Aug. 21, via Baltimous, Aug. 22, 1961. There is nothing of interest proper to communicate from this point to-day.

Gen. Wool held a grand review and inspection this morning. He took into his hands and examined every musket belonging to the garrison.

THE VANDERBILT STEAMERS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: Having seen various communications and many editorial remarks in your journal and others, relative to the purchase or charter of my steamers by the Government, and supposing from such communication, the public may infer that I am desirous of pressing my ships upon the Government, in justice to myself I beg leave to state that on the 20th of April last I offered my-steamers to the Secretary of the Navy in a written emmunication to which I received no reply.

On the 14th of May being fearful that the Secretary of the Navy had not received that communication. I renewed it through W. O. Bartlett, esq., with amendments, authorizing the Government totake the steamers at their own valuation.

As a citizen of the United States, and friendly to our common Union, I felt it my duty to do what I could to sustain this Government. This alone prompted me to make the propositions alluded to. As, in my opinion, sufficient time has elapsed within

from the Government, and as I have not, I feel it my duty in this way to state that my propositions are with-I shall be, at all times in readiness to respond to the wishes of the Government to the extent of my

which to have heard something of a definite character

ability. C. VANDERBILT. No. 5 Boseling Green, August 19, 186L. MR. HARVEY AT GALWAY.

The following is the letter of Mr. Dudly Persse of this city to the editor of The Galway Press, concerning the course of Mr. Gregory in the British Parlisment, with reference to the Southern Confederacy; it is the document to which Tax Tarnuse has made allusion in connection with Mr. James E. Harvey, whose efforts to suppress the publication have been commented on by us and denied by him. The letter is prefaced by some editorial remarks of The Press;

prefaced by some editorial remarks of The Press:

MR. GREGORY, M. P., AND THE SOUTHERN STATES—
LETTER FROM MR. DUDLEY PERSSE.

We have been favored by Dudley Persse, esq., of New-York, brother of our justly-respected fellow-citizen, T. M. Persse, esq., with the following able letter, which is an Indignant protest against the line of conduct adopted by our representative, Mr. Gregory, on the subject of the immediate recognition of the rights of the Southern States to dissever bemselves from the Union, and proclaim an independent Republic:

rights of the Southern States to dissever hemselves from the Union, and proclaim an independent Republic: We much, indeed, regret ed to read that Mr. Gregory—whose marked ability relieves a long line of blockheads with whom the representation of Galway was long connected—should be the party to move in this matter. We wish he had left it to some English members in the interests of cotton to do so. Mr. Fer se may feel assured that the people of Ireland, and more especially in his matter province, have witnessed with regret the progress of the fratricidal struggle, and have felt more than serow to think America should nurse the sons who could lift their imposs bands to tear down the Star-Spanglod Banner—the flag of a united Republic; and there is, indeed, no true Irishman but has felt his pulse beat quicker. and seen fired with a kindred enthusiasm, when read-ing that, foremost in the field is Irish-American chiv-alry, ready to die in the defense of the institutions which afforded protection to so many of our country. which afforced protection to an analysis of control men who field from the oppressions of bad landlord legislation. Mr. Persse, in a private letter, suggests the propriety of holding a meeting of the people of Galway to disconnect themselves from a participation in Mr.

to disconnect themselves from a participation in Mr. Gregory's views:

To the Addition of the Galmay Perm.

No. 29 Bergers stresser, New York, U. S. May 7, 1981.

Dears Sir: I have seen, in common with all my country men here, and especially with all Galwaymen, with the deepest shime and sorrow, that a motion has been made in the House of Commons for the prompt recognition of the rebellions traitors who are now attempting to destroy our glorious Constitution, by an Irish member, and that person the representative for Galway, Mr. Gregory.

I am aware that while over here last year (I trust more from accident than any natural congeniality) Mr.

I am aware that while over here last year (I trust more from accident than any natural congeniality) Mr. Gregory chiefly found his favorite associates among some of those men, who, backrupt in fortune and reputation, remarkable only for vice and dissipation, have, to cover the exposure and conviction of the worst description of peculations and frands, thrown themselves into this rebellion.

I cannot, for one, believe that Mr. Gregory would be influenced in this step by the diagracetal motives attributed to him here. But whatever may be the motive, I feel assured that the Galway people will not permit their representative to let it appear as their sentiment that the Government to which they belong should recognize a band of traitors, who are endeavoring to break up a Constitution and tear down a flag, under which so many of their countrymen and women ing to break up a Considerion and tear down a flag, under which so many of their countrymen and women have found a field of industry and an honorable home, and which in every hour of Ireland's distress has ever been ready to offer with bountcous hand aid and

succor.

One sentiment animates every Irish heart—a readiness to spend their money and their blood in defense of the Union, in which they have enjoyed such rich blessings of freedom and prosperity; and they cannot but feel indignant that, while such is the feeling here, the reet intignant are representative of any portion of Ireland should be en-deavoring to overthrow that very Constitution in de-fense of which they are offering up at this time such

fence of which they are onering up a carrifice of toil and money.

The general impression among the Irish citizens here is that Mr. Gregory has got a job; but how many negroes he is to get for his services has not yet been revealed; it will come out shortly.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully.

DUDLEY PERSSE.

ANOTHER OLD DEMOCRAT. The following letter from the Hon. Thomas Barlow, will be read with pleasure by all who go for the union of the people for the sake of the Union: To Horatio Ballind, etc. Canastora, Aug. 19, 1861.

HON, HORATIO BALLARD INDORSED BY

To Horatto Balland, e.g.

Dear Sir: I see your name among others as being in favor of the people acting, this Fall, in political arfairs, and in the selection of candidates for office without regard to party lines and distinctions. I am happy to bearn that this is your pleasure. There are questions highly above all party politics and party ties, and the one to be considered is of that class. The very existence of our Government is at stake, and we are to unite in its defense or lose our honor, our freedom, and our hopes. This admits of no doubt or controversy, and he who would whiffle for the name of Republican or Democrat, and for party power or purposes, is unworthy the privileges of a free Government.

ernment.

Every patriot, every man, every person who would feel the consciousness and have the name of a man, should rise above perty distinctions and party names, and stand forth in the dignity and independence of a man, and chain that we rally with an eye singlete the Union, and the whole Union, and for the prosecution of the war to an honorable peace and restoration of the

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN. Stars and Stripes to the glory of a triumph of the en.

Let us determine whether we have a country, remembering the proud asying, "Where liberty dwells there is my country." Let us actile the question whether man is capable of free government, can sustain and defend free institutions against ambitious rebels, or must vield to the will of the few who will rule or ruin. I hope and trust the people—the people themselves, will rally in their independence, know neither Democrat nor Republican, choose their mean true to our country, honest in heart, and put them is power.

true to our country, honest in heart, and put them in power.

We have so may persons and presses without either patriotism, principles, or shame, who pride themselves only upon party distinction, calling themselves Domocrats or Republicans with as much propriety as can sharks, that the people are called mon to rally in their independence and shake them off, or submit, as to harpies, and not only spill but have drawn from their vitals their very blood. Never was our country visited with a greater number of vile men calling themselves friends of peace and union than at this time. That they may wish peace and union than at this time. That they may wish peace and union may be true, but upon terms of their own dictation, and too humiliating for a true patriot to think of. Let, therefore, the people rid themselves of party committees, party leaders, partism considerations, and come together in the dignity of primary elements of their true sovereignty, and do what our country demands. Now is the time to clean out the political stable, and garnish the neens with healthy elements. Never were measures so corrupt but that they had advocates, nor a party so fallen but what it had its friends. Hence the polition of the shameless few of the North who sympatize with the South, and would sell and enclave the North if they shameless few of the North who sympathize with the South, and would sell and enslave the North if they

South, and would sell and enslave the North if they could but receive the silver, or speculate in the bon's.

If while our capitalists are pouring forth their mithious, and our robits conserved and it is respective of party, correst politicisms are to barter our hohor and our rights, and control our affairs and destiny, the civilized world will blash at the thought of other natures being mea, must call us "brothers." The thought is too humiliating to me to think we are incapable of rising above party at this critical moment of our history.

Go on, then, my friend, if you are in the measure, arge the course indicated, and let us know that our Country and our Union shall find in as an undisted a people upon the momentous visces of the day.

Yours in the bonds of no party parfordism.

THOS. BARLOW.

DIFFICULTY AT MOUNDSVILLE-ARREST OF SE-

Difficulty at Moundsville—Arrivet of Szcassionists.—On Friday night hast there was considerable excitement in Moundsville, growing out of some expressions made by certain Secessionists of that place, which the Union men considered intolerable and not to be endured. For some time past the seceders of that place, like those of that persussion elsowhere, have grown bolder than usual. On Friday night some expressions were made use of which so exasperated the Union men that they a sembled in considerable numbers armed with bricks, and other missiles, and it was found that they intended to make an attack upon the houses of the prominent Secessioni ts. siderable numbers armed with bricks, and oteer missiles, and it was found that they intended to make an
attack upon the houses of the prominent Secessioni ts.
Lieut. Britt, of Company A. Let Virgin in Regiment,
who is stationed at Moundaville with a few men, tomediately arrested some half a dozen reputed Secessionists, more to insure their east-ty than anything also,
and on Saturday norming brought them up to this city
on the steamer Ingomar. They were taken to Camp
Carlisle as d confined in the guard-house, where they
will await a hearing before the proper authorities.

The fact of the matter is, as we were vestereday informed by a prominent citizen of Moundaville, that a
man cannot live peaceably in that town and talk Secession. Our informant says that as long as Secession
doctrines are attempted to be promulated, just solveg
there will be rows and fights. The Union men are determined that the thing shall be crushed out, and they
do not intend to adopt any course that requires temporising. [Wheeling Intelligencer, Ang. 19.
Release of Company and Prisoners—The 5

do not litted to take a life to the prisoners. [Wheeling Intelligencer, Ang. 19].

Release of Confederate Prisoners.—The 5 o'clock, p. m., train over the Northern Contral Rail way yesterday brought to the city twenty-three Contraderate prisoners, who were captured during the life battle at Phillipi, in north-weatern Virginia. Three of the prisoners had boat an arm each, and another a leg. Among the prisoners there was a colonel and two captains. Upon their arrival a large erowd of curiosity reckers quickly assembled, and the prisoners became the theme of considerable talk.

They were taken to the Central Station-House, and afterward removed to the Gilmor House, where they pussed the night. At 5 o'clock this afternoon they will embark on board of the stenmer Louisiana, for Old Point, where a flag of trace will convey them to Norfolk. The prisoners are on their parole of honor, to a man, and deeply regret the rash step they have taken in raising their hands against the Federal Government.

In conversation with them, they stated that they enment.

In conversation with them, they stated that they belonged to Georgia, and they were induced to engage in the rebellion by the false representations of the traseled geatry of the South, who used every argument to gull the unsuspecting. The prisoners assert that if an opportunity presented itself, the Union voice, now smothered in the South by an armed despotism, would astonish the friends of the Federal Government. Much sympathy was expressed for the prisoners, and as soon as they arrived at the Custom-House several ladies residing in the vicinity generously furnished them hot coffee and other refreshments.

The following is a list of the names of the prisoners: Cast. David D. Curry Brownsburg Rechbridge County, Va. Its Surgeon Architectal Taylor, Asistant do. William A. Carrington, 1st Lieut. H. L. Horner, Ed. de. J. S. Dorsett, 3d. do. Jax. Hauger, 2d Sergeant James E. Jones, 2d do. William B. Mody. Privates-Andrew J. Maddox, Jas. W. Beasley, Jas. C. Laufford, Thomas W. Gilmour, George W. Killen William P. S. Foole, John G. Mays Lucias M. Cratten, C. W. Felts, Aign.

FIRE IN JOHN STREET.—About 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in No. 49 John street, but was soom extinguished by the firemen. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Many, Baldwin & Many as a hardware store. The upper stories were occupied by J. B. Graves, manufacturer and dealer in coal-oil lamps, lamp trimmings, and coal oil; F. S. Sawyer, dealer in silver-plated and britannia-metal goods; Rothschild. dealer in steel-skirt hoop-springs, &c., and others. The fire originated in the third story, but the particulars and amount of damage it was imposcible to

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE. -A special meeting of this body was held last evening at the Brooklyn Republican Headquarters, No. 2 Court street, Mr. Garden presiding. The business on hand was the promulgation of a call for the holding of primary meetings, where there will be elected two delegates for each of the seven districts oft he county. The second Tuesday in September was fixed upon as the date, allowing a tember was fixed upon as the date, allowing a sufficient time before the Syracuse Convention, in which delegates will have a voice. On the question whether or not to notify Democrats generally of the primary elections, some discussion sprang up. It was alleged that numerous Democratic office-eckers and wire-pullers, not now and never before Republicans at heart, had been actively worning themselves into Republican affairs, with a view to control the primary elections and carry out individual schemes. Facts were stated, and the other side advocated the benefits of a no-party election. The call decided on was ordered to be published in the advertising columns of The TRIBUNE.

CENTRAL PARK-Music, -- Dodworth's Baud will perform on the Mall on Saturday, the 24th inst., commeneing at 44 o'clock p. m., if the weather is pleasant.

1. Schiller Fasival March. Av. Mayerbeer.
2. Overtore to Oberon. Ven Weber.
3. Wild Woods Polka (descriptive). C. Rehm.
4. Finale to La Favorita. Donizetti.
5. Central Park Grand March. Dodworth.
6. Grand Operatic Selections from Rigoletto. Vendi.
7. Daley Modley. Dodworth.
8. Russian National Anthem. Lvoff.
9. March from Il Poliuto.

Man Browned.

K:Nosron, C. W., Thursday, August 23, 1861.

The steamer Ranger, arrived here to-day, reports the propeller Banshee wreeked near Timber Island, and one passenger, whose name is unknown, drowned. The crew escaped to the Island.

Oswego Canal Navigation. Navigation on the Oswego Canal is again rupted at Mud Lock. The lock will be required boate passed by Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Vallandigham is very much exercised about far from flattering reception in Baltimore. He stathrough The Doyton Empire that he did not dine we the Secessionists of the Monuaental City and nothing to do with the serenade. He cannot, he ever, and does not deny that the people showed in the contempt he deserved.

Sickness at Indianarolis.—We observe in the Indianapolis papers a report of the Military Hospital at that place. From the 29th of April to the 14th of August, 640 cases were admitted to the Hospital. Of these, 430 were affected with mesales; but, of the whole number, only 13 deaths occurred.

The following is the programma:
PART L

1. Schiller Fessival March.....